NUMB. LXVI.] THE [OCTOBER 27, 1787.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price SIX-PENCE.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1787. [VOL. II.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL and JOHN BOYD, *at their Printing-Office in Water-ſtreet, near the Ferry.*

Conveyancing.

AGREEMENTS, Aſſignments, Awards, Bargain and Sales, Bills of Sale Bonds, Covenants, Deeds, Grants, Leaſes, Letters of Attorney, Letters of Licence, Mortgages, Partnerſhip, Releaſes, Settlements, Wills, &c. &c. Drawn by the ſubſcriber at his office in Chancery-lane, Pittſburgh, at a moderate price.

June 4. ROBERT GALBRAITH.

The Printers requeſt thoſe indebted to them for the Gazette to make immediate payment, more particularly thoſe who have not paid any part of their ſubſcription ſince the commencement, as one year is now elapſed. Produce is taken in payment.

LINSEED Oil prepared for painting, at Hartley's Mill near Bedford. Six ſhillings per gallon caſh. Oct. 4.

TO BE SOLD,

A GOOD Log Houſe, well weather boarded, with a kitchen, ſtable, and every convenience ſuitable for keeping a public houſe, ſituate in Fourth ſtreet in the town of Pittſburgh; it is occupied as a tavern at preſent by the ſubſcriber. Any perſon may know the terms by applying as above to

WILLIAM M'MILLAN.

October 12, 1787.

N. B. The terms will be made eaſy to the purchaſer.

THE ſubſcriber (who lives in Pittſburgh) is authoriſed to diſpoſe of a tract of land, ſituate about two miles eaſterly of Pittſburgh, bounded weſtwardly by lands of the ſubſcriber, on the north by the river Monongahela, and ſouthwardly by lands of Oliver Ormſby. There are two valuable improvements and a mill ſeat on ſaid tract. This tract contains three hundred acres, two hundred of which is excellent bottom land, extending near a mile up the Monongahela, the whole of which bottom land will produce excellent hemp or timothy; the remainder of the tract is choice arable land, and the whole well wooded and watered. Whoever may purchaſe the ſaid tract, will pleaſe to apply to the ſubſcriber who will acquaint him with the terms. The title is indiſputable.

Should the above tract remain unſold the laſt of this month, about 100 acres of the bottom land will be laid out in five acre lots to accommodate ſuch of the inhabitants of Pittſburgh or the vicinage with out-lots as may have occaſion for them. The purchaſer will find many advantages by his having more or leſs of theſe lots, as the timber thereon will nearly pay for the clearing and fencing the lot, and if ſowed with timothy or clover, a crop or two will pay the firſt coſt of the lot, &c.

A draught of the ſaid tract is in the hands of the ſubſcriber; he alſo will, in a few days, have a plat of the out-lots made out, which ſhall be ſold on reaſonable terms.

JOHN ORMSBY,

Pittſburgh, October 13, 1787.

Sheriff's Sale.

Fayette County, Sept. 28, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept under the hands and ſeal of the truſtees of the general loan office to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale on Saturday the 27th day of October next, in Union Town, a tract of land containing four hundred and two acres and a quarter, lying in Franklin townſhip, called Walnut tract, ſituate on a branch of Redſtone creek, adjoining lands of Rezin Virgin, Thomas Dunn, and David Fortners; mortgaged to the truſtees of ſaid office by John Charmicael, and to be ſold by

JAMES HAMMOND, ſheriff.

Weſtmoreland county, October 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from under the hands and ſeals of the truſtees of the general loan office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at Greenſburgh, on Tueſday the twentieth of Novembernext, A tract of land called Fellſburgh, containing three hundred and eighty-two acres and one quarter, with the uſual allowance of ſix per cent. ſituate in Roſtravor townſhip, adjoining lands claimed by Dorſey Pentecoſt, Jonathan Smith, John Shoplock, and others; mortgaged to the truſtees of the general loan office, by Benjamin Fell, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM PERRY, Sheriff.

German Almanacs, for the Year 1788,

May be had at the printing-office, by the groce, dozen, or ſingle one.

To be Let or Sold.

A Houſe and Lot, ſituate upon the bank of the Monongahela River in this town; the ſituation is pleaſant and very convenient for buſineſs. For further particulars apply to

WILLIAM GREENOUGH.

Pittſburgh, October 19, 1787.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber did in January 1787, give a bond of one hundred and ten pounds, payable in January, 1789, to Thomas Girty, in part pay of a tract of land, the title of which is diſputed, this is therefore to forwarn all perſons not to take an aſſignment of ſaid bond, as the ſubſcriber is determined not to pay ſaid bond, unleſs compelled by law, or a ſufficient title made him for ſaid land.

RICHARD BUTLER.

Carliſle, Sept. 22, 1787.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to acquaint the public that he is erecting a Fulling Mill on Pigeon creek, nine miles from the mouth, and fifteen from the town of Waſhington. It is expected the Mill will be completed by the firſt of November. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may be aſſured every exertion ſhall be made to render them ſatisfaction.

JEREMIAH COOK.

Waſhington County,
October 15, 1787.

THE Partnerſhip of Alexander Fowler, of Pittſburgh, and William Semple, merchant, of Philadelphia, being mutually diſſolved the firſt inſtant, the ſaid Alexander Fowler earneſtly requeſts all thoſe that are indebted to him, or to the firm of Alexander Fowler & Company, to make immediate payment to the ſaid Alexander Fowler, at Pittſburgh, who is fully empowered to receive the ſame, and give diſcharges accordingly.

Mr. Fowler having thus apprized thoſe who may be indebted to the ſaid partnerſhip of its diſſolution, and conſequently of the neceſſity he is under of collecting all the outſtanding debts, hopes they will ſave themſelves the expence and him the trouble of commencing ſuits, by making ſpeedy payments.

A. FOWLER.

Pittſburgh, Oct. 15, 1787.

NARRATIVE of the Tranſactions of the late Seſſion of Aſſembly, ſo far as they reſpect the Syſtem of Confederate Government, propoſed by the General Convention of the States at Philadelphia. By Hugh Henry Brackenridge.

WHEN the late general convention of delegates from twelve ſtates, which ſat at Philadelphia, had diſſolved, it was ſignified to our houſe, by our delegates in that body, that they were ready to report what had been done by them in the buſineſs to which they had been appointed. They were accordingly introduced; and the aged and venerable Franklin having addreſſed the ſpeaker, delivered to him that plan of government for the ſtates, which had been the reſult of four months deliberation. At the re- [illegible] of the houſe [illegible], a very numerous gallery attending; ſome of the moſt reſpectable inhabitants of Philadelphia, whom the greatneſs of the occaſion had induced to be preſent. Silence was preſerved until they had retired from the houſe; but then an univerſal acclamation was heard, and a current of joy ran through the city, and the bells rung; There being now a proſpect that we ſhould enjoy the fruits of our ſufferings through the revolution; by the happineſs of a forcible and effective government, which would ſecure peace at home, and give us reſpect abroad.

Petitions were preſented in a few days to the houſe from near 10,000 of the inhabitants of Philadelphia, and the neighbourhood, all ranks and parties joining to requeſt the houſe that they would recommend the chuſing repreſentatives in a convention of the ſtate, to adopt this frame of government. On Friday, the day before we had propoſed to adjourn, a member moved to takr the ſenſe of the houſe on this ſubject. A debate enſued; ſome being of opinion that we ought to wait until we heard from Congreſs, our preſent federal head, and to whom the late convention had made report; That indeed we had no right to proceed in this buſineſs until the Congreſs ſhould recommend it. For by the articles of confederation "no two or more ſtates ſhall enter into any treaty, confederation or alliance whatever between them, without the conſent of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled; nor ſhall any alteration be made unleſs agreed to by Congreſs, and confirmed by the thirteen ſtates."

To this it was anſwered, that the calling the late convention did not originate with Congreſs, it began with the ſtate of Virginia, which was followed by this ſtate, without any hint of the neceſſity of this meaſure from Congreſs whatever; it was a proceeding altogether out of the confederation, and with which Congreſs had nothing to do. The refuſal of Rhode-Iſland to confirm that alteration of the articles of confederation which gave to Congreſs the right of impoſing five per cent on all imports, had ſhewn the neceſſity of departing from the articles which rendered it neceſſary that 13 ſtates ſhould agree in any alteration, and had given riſe to the calling the convention. This was recurring to the great ſource of all authority, the people, and taking up the thing wholly on new ground. It was a direct violation of the articles of confederation, and in the face of them, and therefore it was improper to conſult Congreſs about it; that they ought not to ſeem to know any thing of it, until the new ſyſtem was organized. and the diſſolution

oftheold pronounc'd. It would be unnatural in the preſent Congreſs to recommend their own death. That the convention had reported to Congreſs was not neceſſary; for the delegates of each ſtate doubtleſs reported to their ſeveral legiſlatures, and that was ſufficient. It was a thing merely of compliment that the convention had reported to congreſs; and it was a thing merely of compliment in us to wait for any annunciation of congreſs reſpecting it.

In the ſecond place, if we ſhould leave the matter to the repreſentatives of the next houſe, it would be late in the year before a convention could meet according to their recommendation; this ſtate would loſe the credit of taking the lead in the buſineſs; other ſtates who might follow would not have time ſufficient before December 1788, the time appointed for the meeting of the new Congreſs, to provide for the chuſing delegates, &c. or to make any arrangement which might be neceſſary for the organization of the new ſyſtem.

The ſenſe of the houſe being taken, there were 43 in favor of the motion; 19 againſt it.

It was now the middle of the day, and the houſe adjourned until the afternoon. On the rolle being called at this time, there were nineteen abſent, and eighteen of thoſe who had voted againſt the motion in the forepart of the day. There not being a houſe, forty-five members only preſent, the ſerjeant at arms was diſpatched to deſire their attendance. On his return, being examined, he informed the ſpeaker that he had found the abſent members convened at the houſe of major Boyd, with two of the council, Meſſrs. Smiley and M'Lean. That he had delivered the meſſage, but they had declined to attend. On this the members preſent were requeſted by the ſpeaker to attend on the next day, at the uſual hour of adjournment, viz. half paſt nine o'clock in the forenoon. At this time the 45 members met, but the abſcondents on the former day were ſtill abſent. The ſpeaker informed the members, that he had that morning received from congreſs by expreſs who had rode all night from New-York, and arrived about ſix o' clock, *diſpatches containing an unanimous reſolution of that body recommending to the ſtates the calling a convention for the conſideration of the new ſyſtem.* That he had taken the trouble to call on meſſrs. Whitehill, Findley, and others, and to ſhew them theſe diſpatches; that all ground of debate being now removed, they might come, and join the other members in this and the remaining buſineſs of the houſe. That as nevertheleſs theſe members had not attended, it would be proper to ſend the ſerjeant at arms with a [illegible] this buſineſs [illegible] commending the calling a convention, but alſo much other buſineſs remained to be completed. There were ten bills lying on the table ready to be paſſed into laws, all which would be loſt unleſs a houſe could be made; a great deal of inferior buſineſs to be arranged, which ſhould the next houſe have to go over again, it would coſt the ſtate ſome thouſand dollars. On this the ſerjeant at arms was diſpatched, together with a clerk of the houſe, to read to the refractory members, the diſpatches of congreſs, for the arrival of which they had the day before inſiſted the houſe ought to wait.

The ſerjeant at arms returned with two of theſe members, M'Calmont and Miley; and informed the houſe, that he had not been able to deliver the meſſage to the others; he had got his eye on ſome of them, but they had diſappeared; particularly he purſued William Findley the length of a ſquare, but he *haſtened his pace*, and by turning a corner got out of view*.

But there being now a quorum, it was propoſed to proceed to buſineſs; when M'Calmont, roſe and informed the houſe, that he had been brought there by conſtraint; it was obſerved that the houſe could take no cognizance of the manner in which he was brought. If force was neceſſary to bring him to do his duty, the more ſhame for him. But there he was, and it remained to proceed to buſineſs. On this he offered five ſhillings the fine for non-attendance, and propoſed to withdraw. The houſe refuſed to give him leave, and he ſat down. The buſineſs was completed in the courſe of the day, and the houſe diſſolved.

There can be no doubt but that it was in the power of the houſe, to have diſpatched the ſergeant arms for the refractory members who were abſent, and that it was in his power to have called on the poſſe to aſſiſt him in bringing them in by force, That alſo it was in the power of the houſe to have fined and impriſoned them for this *contempt*; but as a houſe was made without them, it was thought not worth conſuming the time of going through this, on their account; more eſpecially as there was ſcarcely time remaining ſufficient to conclude the buſineſs of the ſeſſion, in the courſe of the day, being ſaturday, and the members were anxious to return home.

* He lay that whole afternoon in the upper ſtory of the houſe of Robert Irwin.

Obſervations on the Addreſs of the Sixteen Members.

THERE is no man of underſtanding who caſts his eye on this addreſs, who will not be ſtruck with two things, firſt, That the ſixteen or any of them had no hand in writing it. The ſtile is very different from any thing they could produce. It has been done by ſome man of better talents, and who has ſaid things for them which never came into their heads to ſay. In the ſecond place, it will be obſerved that that it is done with much art and with addreſs to the prevailing prejudices of the paſt time For inſtance, it is ſaid, that our delegates in the late convention were all of one *political party* and oppoſed to *that conſtitution* for which you have on every occaſion manifeſted your attachment." How long will the cry of *conſtitution* be made uſe of by deſigning men to ſanction bad meaſures, or prevent good? *Can any thing good come out of Nazareth?* was the cry among the Jews. It is true, the delegates were "all citizens of Philadelphia," and all of them of "one political party," but ſurely they were all men of underſtanding, and againſt whoſe characters in private life nothing can be ſhewn, Why not conſider the work and let the men alone? "None of them calculated to repreſent the landed intereſt of Pennſylvania." I believe all theſe delegates have land in the ſtate, and underſtand the landed intereſt, if that can be ſuppoſed diſtinct from any other intereſt, as well as any men in the ſtate; ſome of them, have more land than all the ſixteen remonſtrants put together; one of them has more land even in Waſhington county, than the repreſentatives of that county have there or any where elſe The truth is, Whitehill and Findley were offended that they or thoſe who direct them, were not appointed in the convention; and this is the ground of the whole diſturbance. Now whether the people will ſacrifice their own happineſs to the chagrin and revenge of theſe men, is the queſtion. "The houſe had not received it officially from Congreſs." I ſay it was received and ſhewn to Findley and others, under the hand of Charles Thompſon, and yet they declined to attend.

The cry of Conſtitution is repeated in the addreſs. The new government will annihilate ours, and that of every ſtate in the union," I grant it will reduce the province of ſtate legiſlation, by taking the impoſts on trade into its own hands, and the raiſing taxes alſo for the diſcharge of the general debt,—but no way can it have the leaſt effect on the *nature* of the government. The writer of this addreſs muſt have a [illegible] of the people to [illegible] they can be called together by a ſound; taken with a whiſtle.

I take their addreſs in the order it is written, and obſerve in the next place, that the noiſe which is made about the treatment of M'Calmont and Miley, was on ſmall foundation, but had it been more ſevere it was perfectly juſtifiable. Members who will abſcond from the houſe, with a view of preventing public buſineſs, deſerve all the indignity which can be put upon them.

It is ſaid, that, the "conduct of theſe members in abſconding had at leaſt the good effect to lengthen out the time of election, and incline us to poſtpone the election for members of convention until the firſt Tueſday in November next! This I know to be a miſrepreſentation. For it was moved by me that the election ſhould be on this day, and their being in the houſe or out of it, never came into my mind, in conſidering the propriety of fixing that time.

An expectation is expreſſed, "that you will conſider whether or not you are in a ſituation to ſupport the expence of ſuch a government," &c. To go into this, or the other queries which are made would take up a good deal of time and paper: I ſhall therefore only juſt obſerve, that the plan of government ſuch as it is, has been framed by the wiſdom of ſome of the firſt men in the union, on ſome months as is acknowledged of mature deliberation. And it is not probable that the ſixteen members, with the writer of the addreſs, and all they can call to their aſſiſtance can make a better. We ſtand in need of ſomething of this kind to ſave us from deſtruction; and we may as well take that which is provided for us. General Waſhington, Benjamin Franklin, and other great men have approved of it; and though Alexander Wright, William Findley, Flannegan, Gilchriſt, and others are againſt it, There is a poſſibility that it may not be altogether ſo bad as is imagined.

It is ſaid, that "the convention were not unanimous; that ſeveral of thoſe who had ſigned did not fully approve of the plan of government, and three of the members, viz. Governor Randolph, col. Geo. Maſon, of Virginia, and Eldridge Gerry, of Maſſachuſetts, had ſuch ſtrong objections as to refuſe ſigning." That no one of the convention did fully approve of every particular, is poſſible, for the convention themſelves tell us that this ſyſtem is the *reſult of mutual conceſſion*; but that all who ſigned did fully approve of *it on the whole*, is certain; otherwiſe they would not have ſigned it. With reſpect to Eldridge Gerry, I ſay nothing; but this I can ſay, that governor Randolph did declare more than once, and in ſtrong terms in company, where I was preſent, and wiſhed it to be announced, that he did fully approve of this plan of government, and declined ſigning it, *but becauſe he conceived the atteſtation of the preſident on behalf of the reſt ſufficient.* With col. Geo. Maſon I converſed often, and he appeared to me to have his objections to find out after he had refuſed ſigning; and though a ſenſible, and it is ſaid, a good man, yet he ſeems to be influenced on this occaſion, more by paſſion than by reaſon.

It is poſſible that the arts uſed may prejudice the people, and prevent the adopting this ſyſtem. In this caſe it will be owing to their unacquaintance with it. If that ſhould be the melancholy reſult of all the pains that has been taken for their good in bringing it about; all I can ſay is in the language of the prophet, "O Iſrael thou art deſtroyed for lack of knowledge."

Meſſrs. Scull & Boyd,

I requeſt you to inſert the following addreſs of a part of the minority of the late houſe of aſſembly and alſo the notes I ſend with it, and in doing ſo you will much oblige

Your humble ſervant.

[For the addreſs alluded to, ſee our laſt.]

THE reſolution for calling a convention made in the name of the late aſſembly, mentions, that the congreſs did, on the 28th day of September, unanimouſly reſolve that the conſtitution ſhould be tranſmitted to the legiſlatures of the ſeveral ſtates, this is doubtleſs inſerted in order to induce people to believe that the propoſed conſtitution was judicially before the legiſlature, whereas the truth is, that the reſolve of congreſs alluded to, was not tranſmitted from congreſs unto the legiſlature of Pennſylvania until ſeveral days after the houſe of aſſembly finally adjourned, and the reſolution of the aſſembly for calling the convention was moved about eleven o'clock A.M. and after the propriety of the meaſure being fully debated by about one o'clock, P. M, on the ſame day, that the reſolve of congreſs was adopted at New-York, upon which it pretends to be founded.

It is ſaid that a man who was a member of the late aſſembly, reported at Greenſburgh, that the facts contained in the addreſs of the minority are falſe, or [illegible] not a word of truth in it, and further, that thoſe whoſe names are affixed to it never ſaw it nor ſigned it; now the truth is, that the ſigners of the addreſs appointed ſome of their own number to prepare their addreſs, and met again and ſigned it, but not being all preſent, no names were added. And they all ſigned with their own hands, I am one of thoſe myſelf who ſigned, and I aſſert the facts contained in the addreſs to be true, excepting that thoſe facts reſpecting the conduct of the mob I did not actually ſee and hear, but had it from ſufficient teſtimony.

The ſame gentleman is reported to have ſaid that the people, or armed guard of the city, was ſent to bring in the abſent members, and that they would have been all committed, and proſecuted for a miſdemenor, but out of reſpect to their conſtituents. How childiſh this relation? who is it that doth not know that members of the legiſlature are accountable for their conduct as members, to no court or law, but to their own conſcience, and their conſtituents, or to the order of the houſe, which in ſome caſes extends to a fine of five ſhillings; but the report is ſo far from being true, that, upon the application of James M'Calmont, eſq. to the ſupreme executive council, upon the 4th inſt. it was reſolved by his excellency the preſident (Dr. Franklin) and council, that the attorney general do proſecute Cap. John Barry, and ſuch other perſons as were active in the riotous proceedings, &c. The truth of the above will be ſupported by

An Aſſemblyman.

Foreign Intelligence.

L O N D O N.

Doctor Prieſtley ſome months ago paid a viſit to Oxford, but his reception there was ſuch as to afford no proof of the liberality or love of ſcience, which ought to predominate in ſuch a ſeminary of learning. None of the literati took any notice of him. Dr. Prieſtley, as a man of knowledge, was not ſurely undeſerving attention, and though neither his theological nor political creed might exactly accord with the orthodox auditory ſyſtems of Oxonions, yet ſurely a general love of ſcience ought to have conquered all

objections arising from the varieties of sentiment.--There are very few, if any, of the members of that university, who can boast of belonging to so many learned societies as doctor Priestley: and really the disrespect shewn him was so very gross and illiberal, that we are almost inclined to attribute it to a pitiful principle of envy at supe-eminent ability, for it now generally allowed, that C[illegible]n Eram has become the characteristick of that seminary of academical learning.

It is now 222 years since potatoes were known in Europe: They were first imported into Ireland in the reign of Queen Elizabeth in the year 1565. The importer was John Hawkins, who brought them from Sant Fe in Spanish America. They were planted for the first time in Ireland, it is said, by no less a man than sir Walter Raleigh, who had an estate in that kingdom: but the natural history of the potatoe was so little understood at that time, that sir Walter resolved to renounce the expectation he had formed of bringing this exotick to perfection in Ireland. When in due time after he had planted the first potatoes the stalks grew up, and he perceived upon the stem a green apple, he thought that was the fruit, which he had no idea of being concealed under the earth. He caused some of these apples to be boiled; but finding them nauseous to the taste, he concluded that he had lost his labour; and for some time, thought no more of potatoes. However, having some time after given directions that the ground should be dug up, or ploughed, to his very great surprise he found a plentiful crop of fruit, which proved most grateful to the taste. They soon got into general use, and became the principal food of the Irish peasantry. From Ireland they came into England, where it has generally, though erroneously, been believed that potatoes were natives of Ireland.

American Occurrences.

BOSTON, September 11.

On Saturday the last pier (of which there are an hundred, at twenty feet distance) of Malden bridge was put down. The finishing stroke we hear, will be given to this new instance of American enterprise in three weeks, if not sooner.

The French ships now in our harbour, are in general very fine vessels: La Patriote, the flag ship, is particularly so.--This ship is the only one of the royal navy, on board of which his Christian majesty ever was.

NEWBURY-PORT, Aug. 22.

On the third instant died at Salisbury, Mrs. Ruth Morrill, in the 88th year of her age. Her husband, lieutenant Benjamin Morrill, is now living, in his 92nd year. They lived together in a connubial relation, 69 years. She has left near seventy great grand children, some of them grown up.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.

At a meeting of a number of subscribers towards erecting a bridge over Schuylkill, it was agreed to appoint a committee to receive such proposals and models as may be offered by persons of professional and mechanical knowledge, which, if accompanied with minute estimates of the materials and expence, will prove more acceptable; the following names were agreed to: Thomas Mifflin, David Rittenhouse, Geo. Clymer, Samuel Powell, David Evans, Richard Wells, Francis Bailey, Francis Hopkinson, John Keighn, John Sellers, Thomas Harrison, Tench Coxe, Thomas Moore, John Chaloner, John Ross, Stephen Paschall.

A writer in a late Virginia Gazette observes, that an abridgement of foreign commerce would be the best encouragement we could possibly give to our own manufactures, to the emigration of artisans from abroad, to population, agriculture, navigation, and ship-building; in short, to every art, science, or occupation: and would, most effectually, enable us to obtain, with facility, a reciprocally advantageous intercourse with foreign nations. There can, he adds, be no encouragement for manufactures to be attempted, as long as a preference to those of other countries so infatuatedly prevails among us.

Pittsburgh, October 27.

On Tuesday evening last information was received in town that a number of Chipaway warriors were encamped at a place called Kushkushky, about 60 miles westward, and had along with them four scalps. In consequence of this report about forty of the inhabitants of this place assembled and are marched in quest of the Indians, under the command of colonel William Butler.

Whether this voluntier company should come up with the Indians or not, it plainly evinces a truly noble spirit, and will teach our savage enemies this lesson---that in proportion to the number of murders they commit, the era of their own extirpation advances.

The Physician and the Monkey.

A Lady sent lately for one Doctor Drug,
To come in an instant and write for poor pug,
As the fair one commanded, he came at the word,
In modern built chariot, and tye-wig, and sword;
The affair being ended, the physician so nice,
Held out his white hand with, "you know ma'm my price;"
"Your price, says the lady, why sir he's a brother,
And doctors must never take fees of each other."

Now in the press,

And speedily will be published by the printers hereof

THE

Pittsburg Almanac;

OR,

Western Ephemeris.

For the YEAR of our LORD 1788.

Just received from Philadelphia,

And to be sold by the printers hereof,

A NEW EDITION OF THE

PSALMS,

Carefully suited to the Christian worship in the United States of America. Being an improvement of the old versions of the Psalms of David.

Allowed by the Synod of New-York and Philadelphia, to be used in churches and private families.

To be sold,

By Public Vendue.

ABOUT twenty good working horses and mares, some of the mares have young colts. They are all in good order for service. Six months credit will be given on bond with security. Good merchantable flour, beef, pork, or good whiskey will be taken in payment at the current prices. The vendue will begin at the house of Mr. David Duncan, in Pittsburg, on the tenth of November next, where attendance will be given by

D. DUNCAN.
W. WILSON.

Pittsburgh, October 26, 1787.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber living in the borough of Carlisle, Cumberland county, a servant man named William Watson, but perhaps may change his name as he formerly went by the name of John Mills, a tinner by trade, about twenty one years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, of a dark complexion, has lost part of his fingers on the left hand, which is much drawn together by being burnt with fire, had on when he went away, a white cloth coat patched, light brown jacket with a white linen back, one pair of velvet breeches about half worn, one new coarse linen shirt, thread stockings, one pair of black grain shoes, copper buckles, and a wool hat about half worn; he also took with him, a pair of spoon moulds, marked D. L. and other tools belonging to the tinker business.

Whoever takes up said servant and secures him in any jail, so that his master may have him again, or brings him home, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

DAVID LINDSAY.

Carlisle, August 2, 1787.

N. B. It is supposed he has forged a pass.

William Amberson,

Has just received from Philadelphia, various articles of

Dry Goods & Groceries,

And to be sold at his store in Pittsburgh, on the most reasonable terms---The more so as no credit will be given to any person.

WOOL hats,
Wool cards
Unspun cotton
Coarse and fine linens,
Russia sheeting
Mens & womens leather shoes
Ladies coloured stuff ditto
Hair riband
Brass and leathern inkstands.
Mens crooked combs.
Ink powder
Silk and cotton handkerchiefs
Calicoes
Bibles, Testaments,
Spelling books and primers
Almanacks for the ensuing year
Scarlet and embossed flannels
Checks
Ivory and horn combs
Tully Gartering & binding
Playing cards
Black Ball
Shoe brushes
Sweeping ditto
Scrubbing ditto
Shoemakers knives, hammers, and tacks
Table and tea spoons
London steel
Smoothing irons
Tea kettles
Knives and forks
Chest and cupboard locks
Handsaw files
Shoe and knee buckles
Lindseys
Threads
Coarse cloths
Planes
Jacket patterns
Corduroys
Velverets
Jeans and fustians
Pewter dishes, plates, and basons
Queens ware tea pots, cups, saucers, & plates
Hyson and bohea tea
Loaf and brown sugars
Coffee, chocolate
Spirits, raisins
Copperas, pepper
Indigo, rosin
Allum, Madder
Cinnamon
Mustard, Ginger
Allspice, chalk
Glue, hard soap
Powder and Shot.

Together with various other articles too tedious to enumerate.

ALL persons indebted to W. Amberson are requested to make payment by the fifteenth of November next. My long forbearance will, I expect, be sufficient to excite a strict compliance with the above request; but should any neglect, with those I will do myself justice without any further notice.

Hanna's town, Oct. 25, 1787.

To the tavernkeepers in the county of Westmoreland,

THE subscriber takes this method to inform those who have not taken out licences for the present year, that unless they apply and take them before Tuesday in next court, he will be under the disagreeable necessity of returning their names and place of abode to the attorney general, that bills may be preferred against them without distinction. After giving this public notice, I hope no person will be displeased if indictments should be preferred against them.

Michael Huffnagle.

Advertisement.

WHEREAS I am informed that Mr. Joseph Simonds of Lancaster, pretends to have a title to a house and lot situate in Second-street, in the town of Pittsburgh, and now in my tenure and right: the said Joseph Simonds offers the same for sale; I hereby forewarn all persons from purchasing the said house as I claim the title to it, and shall keep possession until turned out in due course of law.

James Gibson.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 19, 1787.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs the public that he has taken that large and commodious inn oppoſite to John Lukens, eſq. ſurveyor general, in Market-ſtreet, near the corner of Seventh ſtreet, at the

Sign of the White Horſe,

Where all gentlemen travellers and others who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend upon meeting with good entertainment and kind treatment, by the public's humble ſervant,

ROBERT ERWIN.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 20, 1787.

N. B. Perſons having buſineſs in the land-office may be aſſiſted in forwarding their buſineſs without any expence. Any commands in that line will be executed on the ſhorteſt notice.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcribers, living in Waſhington county, near Pittſburgh, ſome time in Auguſt laſt, one Black Mare, eight or nine years old, thirteen hands high, neither brand nor ear mark, but has remarkable large teats, a natural trotter, alſo, a red roan horſe, three years old, about fourteen hands high, a large lump on the near jaw, has never been docked. Whoever takes up ſaid creatures and returns them to the ſubſcribers, ſhall have Four Dollars reward for both, or Two Dollars for either.

MARCUS HULING.
JAMES WHITE.

Sept. 28, 1787.

FOR SALE,

The following TRACTS of LAND.

ONE tract ſituate upon the head waters of the Saw-mill run, known by the name of Col. Dorſey Pentecoſt's old dwelling, containing 334 acres, called Greenway.

One tract ſituate on Yough river, containing 400 acres, adjoining lands of Ebenezer Walker, Chriſtopher Hays and others, called the Flatts.

One tract adjoining the above deſcribed land, containing 117 acres, called Meadow.

One tract ſituate within three-quarters of a mile of the Monongahela river, containing 257 acres, adjoining lands of Peter Shipley, George Martin and others, called the Sugar Hill.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the whole, or any part of the above deſcribed lands, may know the terms (which will be made eaſy to the purchaſer) by applying to the ſubſcribers at Caveat's tavern, Forks Yough. Good and indiſputable titles will be given.

GABRIEL PETERSON.
NICHOLAS CLOPPER.

September 15, 1787.

At the Printing-Office, Pittſburgh, may be had,

THE Laws of this State, paſſed between the 30th September 1775, and the Revolution.

New Teſtaments, Dilworth's Spelling Books, New England Primers (with the Catechiſm)---Weſtminſter Shorter Catechiſms, Mother's ditto. by the dozen or ſingle one.

The Principles of the Chriſtian Religion, expreſſed in plain and eaſy verſe, for children.

A Journey from Philadelphia to New-York, by way of Burlington and South-Amboy. By Robert Slender, ſtocking weaver.

Blank ledgers, journals, and receipt books.

Dutch quills, ink powder, ſealing wax, wafers, &c.

Alſo, A few books neceſſary for a learner of the French language.

SALT.

BEST Fine and Allum Salt to be ſold for Caſh, Wheat, Rye, or Barley, by Iſaac Craig & Co. at their Diſtillery.

Pittſburgh, Sept. 5, 1787.

AN OFFICE

For the Purchaſe and Sale of the various kinds of Continental and State Certificates. Alſo Houſes, Lots and Lands, by

MATTHEW M'CONNEL,

ON the eaſt ſide of Second ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, ſeven doors below Black Horſe-alley, Philadelphia. Who furniſhes Certificates for the Land Office, and will carry the warrants through, clear of any commiſſion.

All applications and orders from perſons reſiding in any part of this, or of the United States, will be punctually attended to; whether to make purchaſes or ſales, payments in the land office, or to receive intereſt at the continental loan office or ſtate treaſury.

CERTIFICATES for the LAND-OFFICE

MAY *be had of the ſubſcriber, at his office on the north ſide of Market ſtreet, two doors below Fourth ſtreet and directly oppoſite that part of the market lately built, where every perſon applying may be furniſhed with the exact ſum they may have occaſion for in the land-office, and their warrants carried through without any other charge than the fees of the different offices, by*

THOMAS FORREST.

Who buys and ſells all kinds of CERTIFICATES of this ſtate, or any of the United States.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1786.

John & William Irwin

Have juſt received at their New Store in Pittſburgh, a General Aſſortment of

GROCERIES and DRY GOODS, which they will ſell on the loweſt terms for Caſh, Peltry and Country Produce.

N. B. A generous price given in Caſh or Merchandize for good Ginſang. October 5.

THE following Stray Creatures have been put into the hands of the ſubſcribers, Wood Rangers for the county of Weſtmoreland, viz. A grey Mare about 15 hands high, 12 years old; a grey Horſe about 2 years old; a black Mare about 14 years old, 13 hands high; a ſorrel Horſe 12 hands high, 4 years old; a roan Mare, 4 years old, 13 hands high, ſhe appears to have been cut for the hooks; a ſorrel Mare 14 years old, and 12 hands high, and a bay Horſe 14 years old, and 11 hands high.

JAMES GUTHRIE.
CHRISTOPHER TRUBY.

Greenſburgh, October 5, 1787.

FOR the information of the citizens of Pennſylvania, who are creditors of the United States, notice is hereby given, that agreeably to an act of general aſſembly, paſſed the firſt day of March, 1786, the loan thereby opened, where certificates of debts of the United States may be funded by this ſtate, will be cloſed with the laſt day of February next.

JOHN NICHOLSON.

Comptroller General's Office,
Philad. Auguſt 30, 1787.

WANTED,

BY the ſubſcriber on Croſs-creek, in Waſhington county, a Journeyman Blackſmith, to whom good wages will be given.

JOHN MARSHEL.

Sept. 26, 1787.

BARNABAS M'SHANE,

Who has for ſome time paſt kept the Inn in Black Horſe Alley, is now removed to that old and commodious Tavern,

The Harp and Crown,

In Third Street.

HE begs leave to ſolicit the favors of his friends and the public in general, and aſſures thoſe gentlemen who formerly frequented that houſe and the Harp & Crown, that every accommodation, both for themſelves and horſes, ſhall be furniſhed in the beſt and moſt careful manner, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

New-York, Auguſt 1, 1787.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the fifteenth day of October next, for the tranſportation of the public mails, by ſtage carriages from Portland, in Maſſachuſetts, to Savannah in Georgia, for one year, commencing the firſt of January 1788.

The following will be conſidered as indiſpenſible articles of the contracts:

That there be in each carriage, a ſecure and convenient place, with a good lock and key to it, to be appropriated ſolely to the reception of the mail.

That the mail be carried between Portland in Maſſachuſetts, and Suffolk, in Virginia, thrice in each week from May firſt to November firſt; and twice in each week from November firſt to May firſt.

And that it be carried, between Suffolk aforeſaid, and Savannah in Georgia, twice in each week from May firſt to November firſt; and once in each week from November firſt to May firſt.

That there be ſtated hours of arrival at, and departure from each poſt office; and a reaſonable time allowed for making up a mail to be forwarded from each; and that, in order to aſcertain the times of arrival and departure, the driver of each ſtage ſhall carry a way-bill to be furniſhed by the poſt maſter general.

That the proprietors of the ſtages ſhall be anſwerable for the care and fidelity of the perſons they ſhall employ in tranſporting the mail; and, in caſe of the ſtage being delayed by accident, the mail ſhall be forwarded at the expence of the proprietors, ſo as to arrive at each office at the ſtated hours.

Bonds to be given with two ſufficient ſureties, for the performance of each contract; and the cuſtomary oaths to be taken both by the proprietors and drivers.

In caſe of a coalition exiſting, or being hereafter formed (before the expiration of the contract) between two lines of ſtages upon the ſame route, it will be expected that the contracting proprietors ſhall be anſwerable that no letters ſhall be carried by the ſtages of the other line, to the prejudice of the revenue of the general poſt-office.

The neceſſary portmantuas and bags will be furniſhed at the expence of the United States; and payment will be made quarterly, the penalties for failures, if any, being firſt deducted.

Propoſals for CONTRACTS for the following

CROSS ROADS

Will be received until the firſt day of December next, viz.

From Portland to Pownalborough, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts.

From the city of New-York to the city of Albany.

From the city of New-York, by way of Danbury, to Hartford in Connecticut.

From the city of Philadelphia to the town of Vienna, in Maryland.

From the town of Baltimore to the city of Annapolis, in Maryland.

From the city of Annapolis to Leonard's town, in St. Mary's county, by the route of Upper Marlborough, Piſcataway, and Port-Tobacco.

From the city of Philadelphia to the town of Bedford, in Pennſylvania.

From Frederickſburgh in Virginia, to Hobb's Hole, on Rappahannock river, and from thence to the port of entry on Yeocomico, upon Potowmac river, and from thence to Urbanna, the port of entry on Rappahannock river.

From the town of Wilmington to Fayette-Ville, in the ſtate of North-Carolina, by the route of Elizabeth-town.

From Fayette Ville, in North Carolina, to Cambden, in South Carolina, and from thence to Charleſton, in ſame ſtate.

And from Cambden, by the route of Columbia, to Auguſta in Georgia.

The contracts for the croſs roads, are to commence on the firſt January next, and to continue for a year. The buſineſs muſt be conducted at the expence of the contracter, who will have an excluſive privilege of carrying letters and packets for hire, on the route he contracts for; and all the poſtage and other emoluments ariſing therefrom. The poſtage charged on theſe roads muſt not exceed the rates from time to time fixed by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, for the port of letters and packets on the main poſt roads.

To prevent expence or inconvenience to perſons diſpoſed to contract, either for the main or croſs roads, they are informed that a perſonal attendance is unneceſſary at preſent: It will be ſufficient if they ſend their propoſals in writing to the poſt maſter general at his office, No. 29. Broad Way, New-York.

By order of the Poſt Maſter General,

JAMES BRYSON, Aſſiſtant.